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Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda*

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM AND STRENGTHENING OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: COMPUTERIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE OPERATIONS AND THE DEVELOPMENT, ANALYSIS AND POLICY USE OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION

Report of the Secretary General

Addendum

The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Criminal Justice Management and Information Projects: Improving National and International Data Collection and Exchange, held at Buenos Aires from 10 to 13 March 1997 (see annex).

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Annex

REPORT OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION PROJECTS: IMPROVING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE, HELD AT BUENOS AIRES FROM 10 TO 13 MARCH 1997

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I. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Expert Group Meeting on Criminal Justice Management and Information Projects: Improving National and International Data Collection and Exchange, held at Buenos Aires from 10 to 13 March 1997, would like to bring to the attention of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its sixth session, the recommendations below for its consideration and action.

A. Implementation of the Fif United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems

2. The Expert Group Meeting welcomes the progress made in the collection of replies from Member States for the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and in the analysis of the information received, and recommends that:

(a) The institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network should play an active part in obtaining additional replies by providing logistical and substantive support to the Secretariat;

(b) For the collection of criminal justice data in response to the Fifth Survey and subsequent surveys, Member States should consider designating or, as necessary, establishing offices or other administrative entities responsible for coordinating data collection at the national level, so as to enhance the thoroughness and quality of the replies;

(c) Technical cooperation activities in the collection and exchange of data should be strengthened, with a view to improving and integrating the management of the criminal justice system;

(d) Member States should provide assistance to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network in order to improve the dissemination of the results of United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, due emphasis being given to the results of the international crime (victim) surveys conducted by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI);

(e) In preparing the *Global Report on Crime and Justice*, the Secretariat should request comments and other input from the institutes of the Programme network in order to reflect the role of gender in both the patterns of criminality and the operations of criminal justice systems;

(f) The institutes of the Programme network should assist the editorial team of the *Global Report* in its efforts to reflect regional geopolitical perspectives on crime and justice in the *Global Report*, and should utilize the results of both the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems and the international crime (victim) surveys in their regional reports;

(g) The questionnaire for the Sixth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1994-1997) and for subsequent surveys should be shortened and simplified, on the basis of the comments contained in appendix III. In addition, the format in which the questionnaire is submitted should be modernized, and subsequent surveys should be accompanied by supplemental surveys on specific topics, as required.

B. Results of the survey on transnational crime

3. The Expert Group Meeting, in view of the concern expressed by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other policy-making bodies about the extent of and dangers posed by transnational crime, emphasizes the importance and urgency of collecting, analysing and disseminating reliable and comparable information on such crimes, and recommends that:

(a) An inventory of existing sources of information on transnational crime (including national, international, governmental and non-governmental entities) should be prepared with a view to analysing the data, the methodologies used for data-gathering, the definitions and types of transnational crime, the relevant legislation and the procedures used by official agencies to identify and process cases of transnational crime, thereby enhancing the value of such information for various policy initiatives;

(b) On the basis of a review both of the questionnaire on transnational crime, which formed a supplement to the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and of the replies submitted, a revised questionnaire should be constructed, building on the existing survey results and focusing on the collection of both descriptive (qualitative) information as well as statistical (quantitative) data, as appropriate;

(c) Governments interested in providing support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the collection and analysis of crime data, including data on transnational crime, should cooperate closely with the Secretariat;

(d) After having completed the inventory of available information on transnational crime, and reviewed the definitional problems involved, the advisory steering group (see section C below) should:

(i) Summarize the existing information gaps and establish priority areas for further collection of information;

(ii) Draft a survey questionnaire to guide the construction of a database of qualitative information (that is, case studies) and appropriate legislative information on transnational crime to be provided by national experts;

(iii) Draft a survey questionnaire to guide the collection of information from Governments concerning official responses to transnational crime (for example, statistical data);

(e) As far as possible, the information collected on transnational crime should be integrated with that of other relevant United Nations sources, such as those maintained by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP);

(f) As part of the ongoing clearing-house activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, the above-mentioned information should be made available to the international community on a regular basis.

C. Establishment of an advisory steering group and a standing pool of experts for the practical implementation of technical cooperation activities

4. It is recommended that:

(a) Interested Member States and the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network should establish an advisory steering group by appointing and supporting the participation of their representatives to the Group. Independent experts would also be invited to participate in the work of the Group;

(b) The advisory steering group should meet at appropriate intervals (regionally and interregionally, as required). In addition, the group, wherever possible and in the interest of saving scarce resources, should make use of modern communications technology (teleconferencing, videoconferencing, the Internet etc.);

(c) An operational plan for the advisory steering group should be prepared, including:

(i) The provision of assistance to Member States in the strengthening of their national capacities to produce, process and disseminate criminal justice statistics (derived both from official and non-official sources, including victimization surveys) within the framework of an integrated information system. Where appropriate, modern technology should be used;

(ii) The provision of assistance to Member States in connecting regionally and globally with systems of modern technology, and support to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the design, implementation and analysis of the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, including the proposed supplemental surveys, as well as the issue of transnational crime;

(iii) The identification of ways and means of increasing the availability and use of national and international information on crime prevention and criminal justice via, *inter alia*, the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) and the United Nations On-line Crime and Justice Clearing House (UNOJUST), for policy development and criminal justice management.

D. Survey of national capacities for the collection of data on crime prevention and criminal justice

5. It is recommended that:

(a) The advisory steering group, in the context of its terms of reference, should pay close attention to the results of the survey of national capacities for the collection of data on crime prevention and criminal justice, conducted as a supplement to the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. As a means of determining the effectiveness of its activities, as outlined in paragraph 4 (c) above, it may wish to consider the advisability of replicating the survey of national capacities as a supplement to subsequent United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems;

(b) The *Global Report on Crime and Justice* should contain a section on national capacities for the collection of data, based on the results of the survey of national capacities and on an analysis of the states that did not respond to, and of the data missing from, the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems.

E. *Guide on Development and Analysis of Criminal Justice Statistics*, and the question of transnational crime

6. It is recommended that:

(a) The *Guide on Development and Analysis of Criminal Justice Statistics* should be streamlined, with particular regard to making it appropriate for implementation in developing countries;

(b) The *Guide* should take into account the need for training of government officials in the development and analysis of statistical data;

(c) The *Guide* should include an annex presenting specific examples of basic statistical instruments and procedures used in data collection (for example, questionnaires, reports, systems of classification, units of enumeration, definitions and victim concerns);

(d) The final draft of the *Guide* should be reviewed by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the Statistics Division of the Secretariat, in cooperation with the experts from Argentina, India and Mexico;

(e) The participants in the Expert Group Meeting should provide relevant background material to the body primarily responsible for the drafting of the *Guide*, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, as soon as possible;

(f) The *Guide* should be translated into the official languages of the United Nations and jointly published by the Statistics Division and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, following previous practice.

II. ORGANIZATION OF THE EXPERT GROUP MEETING

A. Opening of the Expert Group Meeting

7. The Expert Group Meeting on Criminal Justice Management and Information Projects: Improving National and International Data Collection and Exchange was held at Buenos Aires from 10 to 13 March 1997. The Meeting was hosted by the Ministry of Justice of Argentina. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat served as secretariat of the Meeting.

8. At the opening meeting, a statement was made by the Director of the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Justice of Argentina, who highlighted the importance of international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, with particular reference to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/11.

B. Attendance

9. The list of experts attending the Meeting is contained in appendix I.

C. Documentation

10. The list of documents distributed to the experts is contained in appendix II.

D. Election of Officers

11. Mariano Ciafardini, Director of the Criminal Policy Department of the Ministry of Justice of Argentina, was elected Chairman of the Meeting. Jan J.M. van Dijk, Head of the Directorate of Strategic Planning of the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands, served as Vice-Chairman of the Meeting.

12. Ugljesa Zvekic, Deputy Director of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, was elected Rapporteur of the Meeting.

E. Adoption of the agenda

13. The Expert Group adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Status of the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1990-1994):
   (a) *Global Report on Crime and Justice*;
   (b) Survey on transnational crime.
4. *Manual for the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics*.
5. Results of the survey of national capacities for the collection of data on crime prevention and criminal justice.
6. Establishment of an advisory steering group and identification of a standing pool of experts for the practical implementation of technical cooperation activities.
7. Conclusions and recommendations.
8. Evaluation of the Meeting.
9. Adoption of the report of the Meeting.
10. Closure of the Meeting.

F. Closure of the Expert Group Meeting

14. Appreciation was expressed to the Government of Argentina for taking the initiative to organize and act as host to the meeting.

III. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

A. Status of the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems

15. The item was introduced by a representative of the Division who provided a historical overview of the Fifth Survey and considered possible future developments. Particular reference was made to the preparation of the *Global Report on Crime and Justice*, the regional reports on the results of the Fifth Survey and work on the transnational crime survey.

16. A representative of the Division presented a progress report on the Fifth Survey, in particular with regard to the geographical distribution of the responding States. It was noted that an imbalance existed between developed countries and developing countries in terms of the number of replies received. The imbalance was reflected in the level of participation, which ranged from a high of 90 per cent in western and southern Europe to approximately 50 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pacific region and South-East Asia, and a low of 15 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. Information was also presented on the levels of participation in each of the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems. There was an increase in the rate of participation in each of the surveys, as well as in the coverage of items contained in the questionnaires.

17. There was in-depth discussion of ways and means of improving both overall and regional rates of participation in the surveys. Several sets of factors were identified as limiting the rate of participation and as adversely affecting the quality of the responses, and were thus in need of improvement in order to overcome those shortcomings. Particular attention was paid to the methods of distribution of the questionnaires and of data collection.

18. It was felt that current methods were inadequate, and that either the use of selected country coordinators (as in the case of the international study on firearm regulation (E/CN.15/1997/4, annex II) and the Council of Europe draft model of the future *European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics*) or intensive follow-up of the process of distribution of the questionnaires would greatly assist in increasing the rate of participation. The view was also expressed that the regional institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network should play a more active role in the process of distribution of the questionnaires and of data collection in their respective regions.

19. It was also suggested that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice might wish to consider a recommendation to Member States to identify an office within their ministries of justice, of the interior or of home affairs that would be responsible for communicating with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and, in particular, for responding to the various international crime and criminal justice surveys carried out under the mandate of the Programme. Such an office should be the one that was already responsible for dealing with criminal justice information at the national level, and had the capacity to coordinate the work of numerous agencies producing criminal justice statistics. Alternatively, within a designated ministry, a focal point should be identified to create a coordinating body comprising the representatives of various agencies that produce criminal justice information. Such a body would have the task of responding to requests emanating from the United Nations for information on crime and criminal justice.

20. Further suggestions were made with regard to improvements in the process of providing feedback to responding Member States and in the marketing of the results of the surveys, in order to enhance the value of the surveys to participating countries. Several experts pointed out that the questionnaire was too long and complicated, and that many States lacked the capacity to provide satisfactory responses. In particular, experts from Latin America highlighted problems relating to the definition of terms used in the surveys, problems which made it difficult for their States to provide adequate information. It was suggested that broader categories, such as those of violent crimes, property crimes and economic crimes, might be used.

21. It was also suggested that two questionnaire formats might be used: a longer and more complex version for States that had the capacity to respond; and a shorter and simpler version for States that had serious difficulties in adequately responding. It was further suggested that both questionnaires could be submitted to all States, which would then choose the one that they wished to complete. A consensus was reached that the best method of improving both the rate of participation and the quality of the information received consisted in the systematic provision of the necessary technical assistance to States.

22. An intensive exchange of views took place on the structure of the surveys and on problems relating to non-responding countries and to the coverage of information contained in the current questionnaire. A proposal was made to design a core questionnaire based on an analysis of both the missing data and the principal objectives of the surveys. The core questionnaire would be submitted to all Member States taking part in the surveys. It would be designed to maintain a certain level of continuity with previous surveys. Supplemental survey questionnaires addressing selected topical issues, such as the urban and rural distribution of crime, socio-demographic characteristics of offenders and types and characteristics of national crime and criminal justice statistics, would be issued as required. It was suggested that after the Sixth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, which would cover the period 1994-1997, biennial surveys should be conducted. It was felt that the Sixth Survey should not be accompanied by a supplement.

23. Standardization should include the development of a tabulation programme that would contain raw data as collected and computed values (for example, crime rates), thereby enabling firm guidelines to be established on the processing and presentation of the results of the surveys. A description was given of UNICRI efforts to collect data based on a core questionnaire of 16 items developed from an analysis of missing data and of the main objectives of the surveys. A number of participants highlighted the educational value of the surveys and their objective of ensuring the accountability of national systems of crime control. It was suggested that the surveys might be focused only on urban areas or on a selected number of representative administrative and territorial units within the national territory of a State for which the most complete and reliable data were available. It was emphasized that in addition to participating in the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, Member States should be encouraged to participate in the international crime (victim) surveys.

24. It was agreed that the core questionnaire should be prepared, and that the selection of the items should be guided by the following: the main objectives of the surveys (accountability, comparison, educational value and operations and capacities of the criminal justice agencies); analysis of the missing data from previous surveys (data availability); continuity; and standardization. The selection process should be criminologically informed by the provision of information on tested indicators of importance for policy analysis. A working group was established to suggest possible changes in the structure and design of the questionnaire for the Sixth Survey. The guidelines adopted are presented in appendix I to the present report.

B. *Global Report on Crime and Justice* and the regional report for Europe and North America

25. The Editor-in-Chief of the *Global Report on Crime and Justice* presented an overview of the preparation and publication of the various reports on the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems. The preparation of the *Global Report* had started in 1992 at UNICRI, which, in cooperation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat,* had solicited support from a number of governmental as well as independent experts.

26. The Editorial Board of the *Global Report* and a number of experts had held three meetings at which the objectives, the structure and draft chapters of the *Global Report* were developed. The structure of the *Global Report*, as approved at the most recent meeting of the Editorial Board, held at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, in November 1996, during the annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, was presented. *The Global Report* would rely on two major sets of international data on crime and criminal justice, namely the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems and the

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*The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch was upgraded to a division pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/214, section III, paragraph 29.

international crime (victim) survey. In addition, it would make use of the UNDCP database and information collected within the framework of the United Nations International Study on Firearms Regulation. Other sources included international studies carried out by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, on organized crime and money-laundering. The *Global Report* would contain a number of illustrative boxes dealing with special issues, practices or examples of crime trends and the operations of the criminal justice agencies and agents in different developmental and legal contexts.

27. A Programme Officer of the European Institute and the Head of the Directorate of Strategic Planning of the Ministry of Justice of the Netherlands described the main objectives, the structure and the initial progress made in the preparation of the regional report for Europe and North America, entitled *The European and North American Analysis of the Results of the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1990-1994)*, to be published in 1998. An expert group meeting organized by the European Institute and held at Luosto, Finland, from 23 to 25 January 1997, had developed a new approach to serve as a basis for the regional report. Instead of producing a mainly descriptive regional report, the emphasis was to be placed on a criminologically informed policy analysis. The report would use the results of the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, and the international crime (victim) survey as well as other relevant statistical data. Crime, criminal justice and criminal policy indicators would be contextualized and examined within the framework of a series of motivational and opportunity-related factors. For each State, a crime and criminal justice profile would be prepared, including, where possible and appropriate, suggestions made with regard to policy initiatives and developments. Such an approach was found challenging, and it was suggested that other institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, in the preparation of their regional reports, should take note of the strategy and make an effort to use the results of both the Fifth Survey and the international crime (victim) survey.

28. The Deputy Director of UNICRI outlined a strategy designed to enhance the coordination and complementarity of international and national surveys of crime and criminal justice, such as the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, the international crime (victim) survey, Drug Use Forecasting, a project undertaken by the National Institute of Justice of the United States Department of Justice. The sponsors and executive entities of, and the research teams involved in, the above-mentioned surveys agreed that there was a need for more coordination and complementarity in applying the experiences and the results of the surveys, in order to enhance the understanding of crime and criminal justice processes at the international as well as at the national and local levels. The different surveys, while each had its own organizational and methodological identity and autonomy, shared similar experiences and objectives. Coordination among them would reduce financial, organizational and research costs, while complementary interpretation would greatly enhance criminologically informed policy analysis. Such efforts would result, on the one hand, in a greater understanding of crime and criminal justice phenomena (at the international, regional, subregional, national and local levels), and, on the other, in a deeper appreciation, on the part of policy makers, criminal justice managers and administrators and the public, of the value of data collection and policy-relevant analysis.

C. Survey on transnational crime

29. A representative of the Division briefly reviewed the history and the results of the survey on transnational crime, conducted as a supplement to the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The Expert Group also had before it a background paper containing an analysis of the survey on transnational crime. It was noted that criminal justice agencies currently maintained scarce data on transnational crime. It was felt that the survey method, which was largely based on the model and experience of the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems (with the emphasis on conventional crime) was not appropriate for the collection of information that was often not quantified. It was

determined that other approaches and methods should be explored and developed. Specific recommendations relating thereto are presented in chapter I of the present report.

D. Advisory steering group and standing pool of experts

30. The meeting considered operational ways and means by which the advisory steering group could fulfil the mandates outlined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/11. The working paper prepared by the Division for the Expert Group and the information provided by the representatives of the Division indicated that a number of States, in addition to the initial sponsors of the resolution (Argentina and the Netherlands), had expressed an interest in providing support for the establishment and work of the advisory steering group (Germany, Japan and Spain). Following an exchange of views, it was agreed to recommend that interested Member States and the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network should appoint representatives to the advisory steering group and support their participation in its activities. Independent experts could be also invited to participate in the work of the advisory steering group. The same entities were invited to make available their experts and expertise to a standing pool of experts to be administered by the Secretariat, from which assistance could be drawn for particular technical assistance projects as identified and suggested by the advisory steering group. Specific recommendations relating thereto are presented in chapter I of the present report.

E. National capacities for the collection of data on crime prevention and criminal justice

31. The representatives of the Division provided background information on and the main results of the survey on national capacities for the collection of data on crime prevention and criminal justice, carried out pursuant to a request made to the Secretary-General in Council resolution 1996/11, to which the survey form was annexed.

32. The Chairman explained that the Government of Argentina had been prompted to suggest such a survey because of the importance of criminal justice information for informed policy analysis and planning at the national level, on the one hand, and the much-needed exchange of information at the international level, on the other. It was noted that many problems relating, *inter alia*, to the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems, seemed to arise from a lack of national capacities to produce and provide the requested information. The experts expressed appreciation to the Government of Argentina for its timely initiative. Specific recommendations on the matter are presented in chapter I of the present report.

F. *Manual for the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics*

33. The Assistant Director of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, introducing the item, confirmed the commitment of the Government of Canada to producing an updated version of the *Manual for the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics*,[1] which would be undertaken by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and himself as coordinator. He outlined the revised table of contents, the proposed time-frame, whereby the first draft would be prepared by mid-June, and the basic principles and concepts to be reflected in the revised *Manual*.

34. The Expert Group Meeting expressed appreciation of and support for the efforts of the Government of Canada. In the discussion, the experts focused on the size of both the current *Manual* and the revised version, and on the appropriateness of the *Manual* for implementation in developing countries. It was felt that, apart from the design of a functional system to deal with criminal justice statistics more specific instructions and guidelines for providing assistance to States with inadequate statistical systems were needed. It was emphasized that the revised version of the *Manual* should also provide appropriate guidelines for addressing the issues raised by the diversity of national practices and criminal justice systems. A number of practical suggestions to assist the Centre in completing its task were endorsed.

G. General observations

35. Member States were urged to take appropriate measures to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to provide technical assistance and training and to support research in the development of criminal justice information at both the national and the international level. Notwithstanding the achievements of the Expert Group Meeting, it was noted that greater political, technical and financial support, as well as strategic planning, were needed in order to promote informed analysis and decision-making. Such an approach would be greatly facilitated by international cooperation, including the sharing of experiences and information at the global level. Closing statements were made by the Chairman and by a representative of the Division.

Notes

[1]United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.16.

Appendix I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Experts

L. C. Amarnathan (India)

Rick Beattie (Canada)

Mariano Ciafardini (Argentina)

Eugenio María Curia (Argentina)

Daniel Fernandez (Argentina)

Francisco Fonseca (Mexico)

Heechfful Hwang (Republic of Korea)

Vyatcheslav Knyazev (Russian Federation)

Gervasio Landivar (Argentina)

Esteban Marino (Argentina)

Graeme Newman (United States of America)

Jan J. M. van Dijk (Netherlands)

United Nations

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, Statistics Division, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Affiliated regional institutes and associated institutes

Latin American Institute for the Prevention of crime and the Treatment of Offenders, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Appendix II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

United Nations

1. *Manual for the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.16).

2. Results of the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (A/CONF.169/15).

3. Results of the supplement to the Fourth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, on Transnational Crime (A/CONF.169/15/Add.1).

4. Proposals for improving the clearing-house capacity of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (E/CN.15/1995/6/Add.1).

5. Draft action plan on international cooperation and assistance with regard to statistical and computerized applications in the management of the criminal justice system (E/CN.15/1996/13).

6. Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/11 of 23 July 1996 and the form, annexed thereto, for the survey of national capacities for the collection of data on crime prevention and criminal justice.

7. Questionnaire for the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1990-1994).

Other documents

8. G.O.W. Mueller, *Transnational Crime: an Experience in Uncertainties* (Newark, New Jersey, Rutgers University, 1997).

9. G.O.W. Mueller, *World Survey on the Availability of Criminal Justice Statistics* (Newark, New Jersey, Rutgers University, 1994).

Appendix III

DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN OF THE CORE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS SURVEYS OF CRIME TRENDS AND OPERATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

The meeting used as a working document the questionnaire for the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. Neither the layout nor the definitions were changed. Further work may be needed on both. The list below identifies items which, in their current or modified version, should be retained in the core questionnaire, as well as items and issues that might be considered for inclusion in the various supplements to the United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems. The numbers refer to the questionnaire for the Fifth Survey.

List of items to be included in the core questionnaire

Section on police

1.7; 1.8; 1.9

2.1 (note needed to indicate that the total includes more than a sum of subsequent categories); 2.2-2.9; 2.11 (drug-related offences)

4 (note needed to indicate that the total includes more than a sum of subsequent categories); 4.2-4.8; 4.9 (drug-related offences)

5

Prosecution

6.1; 6.2; 6.3

7 (note needed to indicate that the total includes more than a sum of subsequent categories); 7.2-7.8; 7.10 (drug-related offences)

8

Courts

10

11 (add "Death penalty")

13.1; 13.3

14 (note needed to indicate that the total includes more than a sum of subsequent categories); 14.2-14.9; 14.11 (drug-related offences)

15

Prisons

16.1; 16.2; 16.3; 16.5; 16.6

17.13 (intervals)

18.13 (intervals: less than 1 month; 1-3 months; 3-6 months; 6 months; 12 months; 1-5 years; 5-10 years; over 10 years)

19.2; 19.4

20.1; 20.2

21.1; 21.2

22.1; 22.2; 22.3

23.1; 23.2; 23.3

25.1; 25.2; 25.3; 25.4; 25.6; 25.7; 25.8; 25.9; 25.12

26 (number of prisoners); might be placed before or after question 16; 26.1; 26.2; 26.3; 26.4; 26.5; 26.6; 26.7; 26.10

List of items and issues to be considered for inclusion in a supplement

27a; 27b; 27c; 27d

From question 2: car theft; kidnapping; fraud; bribery/corruption

From question 3: same categories as in question 2 of the core questionnaire

9

Prison and non-custodial issues; sentencing policy and practice with regard to recidivism